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of Nations for Europe, and a League of Nations for the Far East. It may well prove easier to establish three Leagues of Nations than one.

Of course, such a proposal will not satisfy the restless, speculative type of mind isolated from practical affairs.

"SELF-DETERMINATION"

AS COMMONLY used in present-day discussion of the state of the world, the expression "self-determination" usually has political significance. Thus it figures in the controversy within the British Empire, or the "British Commonwealth," as some very modernistic Britons now call the federated "nations." Irish "Sinn Feiners" and South African "Nationalists" when they say "self-determination" mean a readjustment of the political relations of parts of a present whole. So do Porto Ricans and Filipino Americans.

But the terminology of the "separatists" now must be carried over into the fields of economic and social science, as the British section of the Second International points out in its latest manifesto, drafted, it is said, by J. Ramsay Macdonald. These believers in evolution as over revolution say:

"There must be no doubt as to the basis upon which a Socialist International has to be built. It must secure to each Socialist group freedom to work in accordance with its own means toward its Socialist goal; there must be common determination to bring socialism about; it must be prepared to give international support to all national strivings for liberty and self-government in ways determined by the nations themselves; it must in no way reject (as is now being attempted in some quarters), but unequivocally support, the democratic method as that proper to the countries that have already gone through their political revolutions, and that have been put in possession of the political weapon by reason of the insurrectionary movements of their proletariat in days gone by."

In this connection it is opportune to point out that the communistic ideal of internationalism which Lenin and Trotsky champion is as indifferent to nationalistic "self-determination" as was the imperialism against which they now inveigh and plot. Not willing to await the perfecting of an internationalism based on justice and defined by jurists, who, in theory at least, rise above the appeals of "class-consciousness," these Russians propose to procure by resort to might (and duplicity) unification of peoples for an alleged Utopian end, one which will make of no avail all the long struggle of the past to induce "nations" rather than "classes" to become units with equal status at the bar of right.

British labor now stands with American labor in combatting the radical policy of the Slavic "idealogues." It is not likely to change its attitude, even under the

stress of the temptation to get markets for British goods, unless the British ministry, by crass mishandling of internal industrial problems, proves that it intends to defeat labor's legitimate demands for industrial democracy.

REPARATION AND "REPAIRATION"

ON PAGE 63 we summarize the terms agreed upon by the Allied Powers that Germany must concede in making reparation to nations (mainly France and Belgium) that suffered losses during the war. Germany should pay; but that these are the final terms we doubt, for hardly had they been published when it was admitted that at a later conference in London, to be held March 1, Germany would be permitted to argue for alterations if she cared to make such an appeal; and that Germany is not minded to assent to the decree of the Council is clear. Whether she will make her plea at such a conference is not clear, as we go to press. She undoubtedly is more thoroughly united now than at any time since the armistice.

Study of the discussions at the Paris conference of the Supreme Council preceding announcement of this reparations plan shows that military and political as well as economic considerations shaped it, as probably they will any final solution of the controversy. It also is clear that in some of its details the plan runs counter to the Treaty of Versailles. As for the export tax detail, it has hardly a friend to speak for it among experts in economics and taxation; and it will be the mother of a progeny of contentions of an economic sort throughout a trade world that hoped for a chance to recuperate.

Nor can we fail to note how little the Reparations Commission provided for in the Versailles Treaty seems to count in shaping the reconstruction policy, when compared with the government chiefs and military commanders when the latter foregather at conferences of the Supreme Council.

Meantime, while her whilom foes wrangle, Germany moves steadily and scientifically on toward internal reconstruction. Her foreign trade, despite all obstacles, is growing in the Americas. She is reorganizing her political structure so as to function harmoniously with a consolidated industrial organization the best advised, by technical experts, of any government in the world. The Reichstag makes no important step against the advice of the new Economic Council. The ratio of producing cost to selling price steadily falls. Her expenses for army and navy have been greatly reduced, we suspect practically eliminated. Germany already looms ominously as a socialized industrial State, while her conquerors in battle sit around haggling over "reparation." They talk the latter. She practices "repairation."